DE'DICATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Consecrate; devote; dedicated; appropriate.

Prayers from preserved souls,
From fasting maids, whose names are *dedicate*
To nothing temporal. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

This tenth part, or tithe, being thus assigned unto him, leaveth now to be of the nature of the other nine parts, which are given us for our worldly necessities, and becometh as a thing *dedicate* and appropriate unto God. *Spelman.*

DEDICA'TION. *n. s.* [*dedicatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of dedicating to any being or purpose; consecration; solemn appropriation.

It cannot be laid to many mens charge, that they have been so curious as to trouble bishops with placing the first stone in the churches; or so scrupulous as, after the erection of them, to make any great ado for their *dedication*. *Hooker, b. v. s.* 12.

Among publick solemnities there is none so glorious as that under the reign of king Solomon, at the *dedication* of the temple. *Addison's Freeholder*, N°. 49.

2. A servile address to a patron.

Proud as Apollo on his forked hill,
Sat full blown Bufo, puff'd by ev'ry quill;
Fed by soft *dedication* all day long,
Horace and he went hand in hand in song. *Pope, Epist.* xi.

DEDICA'TOR. *n. s.* [from *dedicate*.] One who inscribes his work to a patron with compliment and servility.

Leave dang'rous truths to unsuccessful satyrs,
And flattery to fulsome *dedicators*. *Pope's Essay on Criticism.*

DE'DICATORY. *adj.* [from *dedicate*.] Composing a dedication; complimental; adulatory.

Thus I should begin my epistle, if it were a *dedicatory* one; but it is a friendly letter. *Pope.*

DEDI'TION. *n. s.* [*deditio*, Latin.] The act of yielding up any thing; surrendry.

It was not a complete conquest, but rather a *dedition* upon terms and capitulations agreed between the conqueror and the conquered. *Hale's History of the Common Law.*

To DEDU'CE. *v. a.* [*deduco*, Latin.]

1. To draw in a regular connected series, from one time or one event to another.

O goddess, say, shall I *deduce* my rhimes
From the dire nation in its early times! *Pope.*

2. To form a regular chain of consequential propositions.

Reason is nothing but the faculty of *deducing* unknown truths from principles already known. *Locke.*

3. To lay down in regular order, so as that the following shall naturally rise from the foregoing.

Lend me your song, ye nightingales! Oh pour
The mazy-running soul of melody
Into my varied verse! while I *deduce*,
From the first note the hollow cuckoo sings,
The symphony of Spring. *Thomson's Spring, l.* 575.

DEDU'CEMENT. *n. s.* [from *deduce*.] The thing deduced; the collection of reason; consequential proposition.

Praise and prayer are his due worship, and the rest of those *deducements*, which I am confident are the remote effects of revelation. *Dryden's Pref. to Rel. Laici.*

DEDU'CIBLE. *adj.* [from *deduce*.] Collectible by reason; consequential; discoverable from principles laid down.

The condition, although *deducible* from many grounds, yet shall we evidence it but from few. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i.

The general character of the new earth is paradisaical, and the particular character that it hath no sea; and both are apparently *deducible* from its formation. *Burnet's Theo. of the Earth.*

So far, therefore, as conscience reports any thing agreeable to, or *deducible* from these, it is to be hearkened to. *South.*

All properties of a triangle depend on, and are *deducible* from, the complex idea of three lines, including a space. *Locke.*

DEDU'CIVE. *adj.* [from *deduce*.] Performing the act of deduction. *Dict.*

To DEDU'CT. *v. a.* [*deduco*, Latin.]

1. To substract; to take away; to cut off; to defalcate.

We *deduct* from the computation of our years, that part of our time which is spent in incogitancy of infancy. *Norris.*

2. To separate; to dispart; to divide. Now not in use.

Having yet, in his *deducted* spright,
Some sparks remaining of that heavenly fire. *Spenser.*

DEDU'CTION. *n. s.* [*deductio*, Lat.] Consequential collection; consequence; proposition drawn from principles premised.

Out of scripture such duties may be duduced, by some kind of consequence, as by long circuit of *deduction* it may be that even all truth, out of any truth, may be concluded. *Hooker.*

Set before you the moral law of God, with such *deductions* from it as our Saviour hath drawn, or our own reason, well informed, can make. *Duppa's Rules for Devotion.*

That by diversity of motions we should spell out things not resembled by them, we must attribute to some secret *deduction*; but what this *deduction* should be, or by what mediums this knowledge is advanced, is as dark as ignorance. *Glanv. Scepf.*

You have laid the experiments together in such a way, and made such *deductions* from them, as I have not hitherto met with. *Boyle's Scept. Chym.*

All cross and distasteful humours are either expressly, or by clear consequence and *deduction*, forbidden in the New Testament. *Tillotson, Sermon* 1.

A reflection so obvious, that natural instinct seems to have suggested it even to those who never much attended to *deductions* of reason. *Rogers, Serm.* 19.

2. That which is deducted; defalcation.

Bring then these blessings to a strict account;
Make fair *deductions*, see to what they mount. *Pope's Essays.*

DEDU'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *deduct*.] Deducible; that which is or may be deduced from a position premised.

DEDU'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *deductive*.] Consequentially; by regular deduction; by a regular train of ratiocination.

There is scarce a popular errour passant in our days, which is not either directly expressed, or *deductively* contained in this work. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 8.

DEED. *n. s.* [dæd, Saxon; *daed*, Dutch.]

1. Action, whether good or bad; thing done.

From lowest place when virtuous things proceed,
The place is dignified by th' doer's *deed*. *Shakespeare.*

The monster nought reply'd; for words were vain,
And *deeds* could only *deeds* unjust maintain. *Dryden.*

The same had not consented to the counsel and *deed*. *Luke.*

We are not secluded from the expectation of reward for our charitable *deeds*. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

2. Exploit; performance.

I, on the other side,
Us'd no ambition to commend my *deeds*;
The *deeds* themselves, though mute, spoke loud the doer. *Milt.*

Thousands were there in darker fame that dwelt,
Whose *deeds* some nobler poem shall adorn. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*

3. Power of action; agency.

Nor knew I not
To be with will and *deed* created free. *Milt. Paradise Lost.*

4. Act declaratory of an opinion.

They desire, with strange absurdity, that to the same senate it should belong to give full judgment in matter of excommunication, and to absolve whom it pleased them, clean contrary to their own former *deeds* and oaths. *Hooker's Preface.*

5. Written evidence of any legal act.

The solicitor gave an evidence for a *deed*, which was impeached to be fraudulent. *Bacon.*

He builds his house upon the sand, and writes the *deeds*, by which he holds his estate, upon the face of a river. *South.*

6. Fact; reality; the contrary to fiction: whence the word *indeed*.

O that, as oft I have at Athens seen
The stage arise, and the big clouds descend;
So now in very *deed* I might behold
The pond'rous earth, and all yon marble roof,
Meet like the hands of Jove. *Lee's Oedipus.*

DEE'DLESS. *adj.* [from *deed*.] Unactive; without action; without exploits.

Speaking in deeds, and *deedless* in his tongue. *Shakespeare.*

Instantly, he cry'd, your female discord end,
Ye *deedless* boasters! and the song attend. *Pope's Odyssey.*

To DEEM. *v. n.* part. *dempt*, or *deemed*. [*domgan*, Gothick; *doemen*, Dutch; *deman*, Saxon.] To judge; to conclude upon consideration; to think; to opine; to determine.

Here eke that famous golden apple grew,
For which th' Idean ladies disagreed,
'Till partial Paris *dempt* it Venus' due. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

Do me not dy,
Ne *deem* thy force by fortune's doom unjust,
That hath, maugre her spite, thus low me laid in dust.
Fairy Queen, b. ii. *cant.* 5. *stanz.* 12.

But they that skill not of so heavenly matter,
All that they know not, envy or admire,
Rather than envy, let them wonder at her,
But not to *deem* of her desert aspire. *Spenser, Sonnet* 84.

So natural is the union of religion with justice, that we may boldly *deem* there is neither, where both are not. *Hooker.*

He, who to be *deem'd*
A god, leap'd fondly into Ætna flames. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

These blessings, friend, a deity bestow'd;
For never can I *deem* him less than god. *Dryd. Virg Past.*

Nature disturb'd,
Is *deem'd* vindictive to have chang'd her course. *Thomson.*

DEEM. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Judgment; surmise; opinion. Not now in use.

Hear me, my love, be thou but true of heart.
—I true! how now? what wicked *deem* is this? *Shakespear.*

DEE'MSTER. *n. s.* [from *deem*.] A judge: a word yet in use in Jersey and the Isle of Man.

DEEP. *adj.* [beep, Saxon.]

1. Having length downwards; descending far; profound.

All trees in high and sandy grounds are to be set *deep*; and in watery grounds more shallow. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The gaping gulph low to the centre lies,
And twice as *deep* as earth is distant from the skies. *Dryden.*

2. Low in situation; not high.

3. Measured from the surface downward.

Mr. Halley, in diving deep into the sea in a diving vessel, found, in a clear sun-shine day, that when he was sunk many fathoms *deep* into the water, the upper part of his hand, on which the sun shone directly, appeared of a red colour. *Newt.*

4. Entering far; piercing a great way.

This avarice
Strikes *deeper*; grows with more pernicious root. *Sh. Mach.*

For, even in that season of the year, the ways in that vale were very *deep*. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Thou hast not strength such labours to sustain:
Drink hellebore, my boy! drink *deep*, and scour thy brain.
Dryden's Pers. Sat.

5. Far from the outer part.

So the false spider, when her nets are spread,
Deep ambush'd in her silent den does lie. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab.*

6. Not superficial; not obvious.

If the matter be knotty, and the sense lies *deep*, the mind must stop and buckle to it, and stick upon it with labour and thought, and close contemplation. *Locke.*

7. Sagacious; penetrating; having the power to enter far into a subject.

Who hath not heard it spoken,
How *deep* you were within the books of heav'n! *Shakesp.*

The spirit of *deep* prophecy she hath. *Shakesp. Henry* VI.

He's meditating with two *deep* divines. *Shakesp. Rich.* III.

He in my ear
Vented much policy and projects *deep*
Of enemies, of aids, battles and leagues,
Plausible to the world, to me worth naught. *Milt. Par. Reg.*

I do not discover the helps which this great man of *deep* thought mentions. *Locke.*

8. Full of contrivance; politick; insidious.

When I have most need to employ a friend,
Deep, hollow, treacherous, and full of guile,
Be he to me. *Shakespeare's Richard* III.

9. Grave; solemn.

O God! if my *deep* prayers cannot appease thee,
But thou wilt be aveng'd on my misdeeds,
Yet execute thy wrath on me alone. *Shakesp. Rich.* III.

Nor awful Phœbus was on Pindus heard
With *deeper* silence, or with more regard. *Dryden's Silenius.*

10. Dark coloured.

With *deeper* brown the grove was overspread. *Dryd. Fab.*

11. Having a great degree of stillness, or gloom, or sadness.

Their *deep* poverty abounded into the riches of their liberality. 2 *Cor.* viii. 2.

And the Lord God caused a *deep* sleep to fall upon Adam. *Gen.* ii. 21.

12. Base; grave in sound.

The sounds made by buckets in a well, are *deeper* and fuller than if the like percussion were made in the open air. *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 152.

DEEP. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. The sea; the main; the abyss of waters; the ocean.

Yet we did lift up our hearts and voices to God above, who sheweth his wonders in the *deep*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

What earth in her dark bowels could not keep
From greedy man, lies safer in the *deep*. *Waller.*

Whoe'er thou art, whom fortune brings to keep
These rites of Neptune, monarch of the *deep*. *Pope's Odyss.*

2. The most solemn or still part.

There want not many that do fear,
In *deep* of night, to walk by this Herne's oak. *Shakespeare.*

The *deep* of night is crept upon our talk. *Shak. Jul. Cæs.*

Virgin face divine,
Attracts the hapless youth through storms and waves,
Alone in *deep* of night. *Philips.*

To DE'EPEN. *v. a.* [from *deep*.]

1. To make deep; to sink far below the surface.

The city of Rome would receive a great advantage from the undertaking, as it would raise the banks and *deepen* the bed of the Tiber. *Addison's Travels.*

2. To darken; to cloud; to make dark.

You must *deepen* your colours so, that the orpiment may be the highest. *Peacham on Drawing.*

3. To make sad or gloomy. See DEEP. *adj.*

Her gloomy presence saddens all the scene,
Shades ev'ry flow'r, and darkens ev'ry green,
Deepens the murmurs of the falling floods,
And breathes a browner horror on the woods. *Pope.*

DEEP-MOUTHED. *adj.* [*deep* and *mouth*.] Having a hoarse and loud voice.

Huntsman, I charge thee, tender well my hounds;
And couple Clowder with the *deep-mouth'd* Brach. *Shakesp.*

Behold the English beach
Pales in the flood with men, with wives and boys,
Whose shouts and claps outvoice that *deep-mouth'd* sea. *Shak.*

Then toils for beasts, and lime for birds were found,
And *deep-mouth'd* dogs did forest walks surround. *Dryden.*

Hills, dales, and forests far behind remain,
While the warm scent draws on the *deep-mouth'd* train. *Gay.*

DEEP-MU'SING. *adj.* [*deep* and *muse*.] Contemplative; lost in thought.

But he *deep-musing* o'er the mountains stray'd,
Through mazy thickets of the woodland shade. *Pope's Odyss.*

DE'EPLY. *adj.* [from *deep*.]

1. To a great depth; far below the surface.

Fear is a passion that is most *deeply* rooted in our natures, and flows immediately from the principle of self-preservation. *Tillotson, Serm.* 1.

Those impressions were made when the brain was more susceptive of them: they have been *deeply* engraven at the proper season, and therefore they remain. *Watts's Improvement.*

2. With great study or sagacity; not superficially; not carelessly; profoundly.

3. Sorrowfully; solemnly; with a great degree of seriousness or sadness.

He sighed *deeply* in his spirit. *Mark* viii. 12.

Klockius so *deeply* hath sworn ne'er more to come
In bawdy-house, that he dares not go home. *Donne.*

Upon the deck our careful general stood,
And *deeply* mus'd on the succeeding day. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab.*

4. With a tendency to darkness of colour.

Having taken of the *deeply* red juice of buckthorn berries, I let it drop upon white paper. *Boyle on Colours.*

5. In a high degree.

To keep his promise with him, he had *deeply* offended both his nobles and people. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

DE'EPNESS. *n. s.* [from *deep*.] Entrance far below the surface; profundity; depth.

Cazzianer set forward with great toil, by reason of the *deepness* of the way and heaviness of the great ordnance. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

Some fell upon stony places, and they withered, because they had no *deepness* of earth. *Matt.* xiii. 5.

DEER. *n. s.* [beop, Saxon; *thier*, Teutonick; θήρ, Greek.] That class of animals which is hunted for venison, containing many subordinate species.

You have beaten my men, killed my *deer*, and broke open my lodge. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

The pale that held my lovely *deer*. *Waller.*

To DEFA'CE. *v. a.* [*defaire*, French.] To destroy; to raze; to ruin; to disfigure.

Fatal this marriage,
Defacing monuments of conquer'd France,
Undoing all. *Shakespeare's Henry* VI. *p.* ii.

Pay him six thousand, and *deface* the bond. *Shakespeare.*

Whose statues, freezes, columns broken lie,
And, though *defac'd*, the wonder of the eye. *Dryden.*

One nobler wretch can only rise;
'Tis he whose fury shall *deface*
The stoick's image in this piece. *Prior.*

DEFA'CEMENT. *n. s.* [from *deface*.] Violation; injury; rasure; abolition; destruction.

But what is this image, and how is it defaced? The poor men of Lyons will tell you, that the image of God is purity; and the *defacement*, sin. *Bacon's Holy War.*

DEFA'CER. *n. s.* [from *deface*.] Destroyer; abolisher; violater.

That foul *defacer* of God's handywork,
Thy womb let loose, to chase us to our graves. *Sh. R.* III.

DEFA'ILANCE. *n. s.* [*défaillance*, French.] Failure; miscarriage: a word not in use.

The affections were the authors of that unhappy *defailance*. *Glanv. Scepf. c.* 2.

To DEFA'LCATE. *v. a.* [from *falx falcis*, a sickle; *défalquer*, French.] To cut off; to lop; to take away part of a pension or salary. It is generally used of money.

DEFALCA'TION. *n. s.* [from *défalcation*.] Diminution; abatement; excision of any part of a customary allowance.

The tea table is set forth with its customary bill of fare, and without any *defalcation*. *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 487.

To DEFA'LK. *v. a.* [See DEFALCATE.] To cut off; to lop away.

What he *defalks* from some insipid sin, is but to make some other more gustful. *Decay of Piety.*

DEFAMA'TION. *n. s.* [from *defame*.] The act of defaming or bringing infamy upon another; calumny; reproach; censure; detraction.

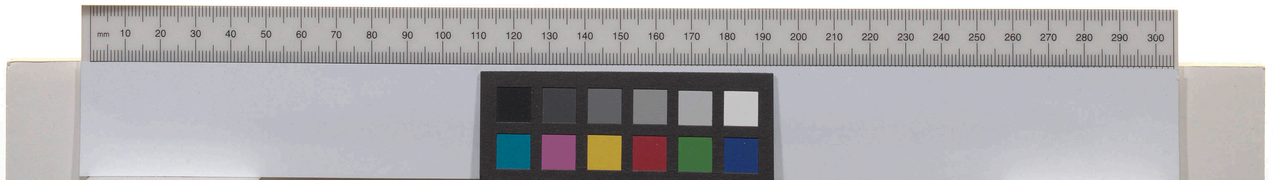
Defamation is the uttering of reproachful speeches, or contumelious language of any one, with an intent of raising an ill fame of the party thus reproached; and this extends to writing, as by *defamatory* libels; and also to deeds, as by reproachful postures, signs and gestures. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Be silent, and beware, if such you see;
'Tis *defamation* but to say, that's he *Dryden's Juv. Sat.*

Many dark and intricate motives there are to detraction and *defamation*, and many malicious spies are searching into the actions of a great man. *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 256.

DEFA'MATORY. *adj.* [from *defame*.] Calumnious; tending to defame; unjustly censorious; libellous; falsely satirical.

The most eminent sin is the spreading of *defamatory* reports. *Government of the Tongue, sect.* 5.

Augustus, conscious to himself of many crimes, made an edict against lampoons and satyrs, and *defamatory* writings. *Dryden's Juv. Dedication.*

To DEFA'ME. *v. a.* [*de* and *fama*, Latin.] To make infamous;